



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

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COLUMBIA.

Byzonderheden van den neerlaag der Peruanen te Saraguro op den 12den Feb.

Republiek van Columbia.—Opperbevelhebberschap van het departement des Equators.—Quito den 24sten Feb. 1829.

Aan den Heer Gouverneur der provincie Imbaburo.

Zijne Excellentie de Opperbevelhebber Antonio José de Sucre schryft mij uit Qna onder dagteekening van den 13den dezer, hetgeen volgt:

"Gisteren schreef ik U uit mijn hoofdkwartier te Paquichapa, dat er zich aldaar bevonden Commissarissen van Columbia en Peru, welke sedert den 11den dezer over de voorwaarden eenes vredes traktaat onderhandelden. Ik heb tevens aangemerkt dat de onderhandelingen zonder uitwerking zullen blijven, wegens de overdrevene vorderingen der Peruanen. Tegen den avond heb ik twee mededeelingen ontvangen: de eene vermeldende dat de vjand met zijne gewone kwade trouw den gelegenheid van de byeenkomsten gebruik gemaakt heeft om op onzen regter vleugel bij den weg van Yunquilla naar Jiron, aantevallen; en om dit zyn oogmerk schuil te houden, bleven er twee of drie bataljons in Saraguro. De andere dat eene ligte vjandelyke kolonne het hospitaal van Cuenca, niettegenstaande deszelfs sterke tegenstand, ingenomen heeft.

"Ik heb de noodige maatregelen genomen om ons door eene rugwaartsche beweging op dit standpunt te stellen van waar wy den vjand in zynen marsch tegenstand kunnen bieden; en heb terzelfer tyd den opperbevelhebber van het leger gelast om des nachts de voortgetrokkene posten van den vjand aantevallen ten einde daardoor eene afwending te maken. De Heer Generaal Flores kwam dit alles voor en belastte den Generaal Luiz Urdanetta met de uitvoering daarvan.

"Te middernacht vertrok deze uit onze legerplaats met de compagnie grenadiers van het bataljon Cauca, de 4de compagnie van het bataljon Caracas en 20 man van Yaguachi welke vooruit getrokken waren. De brug van de rivier Saraguro was byna vernield; zy waren genoodzaakt dezelve met de grootste moeite over te trekken en somtyds doortewalen om de voortgetrokkene posten van den vjand onverwachts aantevallen. De vjand werd verrast en naar de vlugt, achterlatende twee kompagnien, op eene hoogte welke de rivier bestrykt, om zynen terugtocht te bedekken.— Deze met dezelfde onverschrokkenheid door de 20 man Yaguachi onder het bevel van kolonel Leon aangevallen zynde, werden insgelyks verslagen en vervolgd tot ontrent den afstand van een half myl van Sa-

raguro. Op dit tydstip werd onze krygsmagt versterkt met de eerste bevelhebber Cumacaro, die toen de chef van den dag was, en patrouilleerde het veld met een piket ruitery van het tweede regiment Huzares.

"De generaal Urdaneta bleef de Peruanen vervolgen tot op Saraguro, hy trok vooruit met de 20 man van Yaguachi, welke de twee vlygende kompagnien achtervolgden, en haalde dezelve in op de plaza major met twee bataljons Peruaansche troepen, het eerste en achtste van het regiment Ayacucho, sterk 1300 man. Hy viel hen aan met die onverschrokkenheid welke de Columbiansche troepen onderscheidt. De vjandelyke troepen boden een kleinen vjand tegenstand, maar welks door derzelver officieren verlaten zynde, werden zy volkomen verslagen. Deze roemryke overwinning werd behaald in den morgen van heden, te 1 ure. De donkere nacht liet ons niet toe om den vjand met hevigheid te vervolgen; en aangezien de Generaal Urdaneta zich zonder orders bevond en van onze beweging in den morgenstond wist, zag hy zich genoodzaakt de groote magazynen met levensmiddelen van den vjand te verbranden, benevens deszelfs bagagien, welke hy bykans allen veroverd heeft.

"Deze natuurljke gebeurtenis in den oorlog heeft veroorzaakt dat er verscheidene huizen van Saraguro in asche gelegd zyn.

"Onze kompagnien trokken terug naar het hoofdkwartier, en aangezien onze aantogt noodzakelyk was, werd de kolonel Luque gedetacheerd met 200 soldaten welke eenige krygsgevangenen maakten, het overschot der veroverde goederen verbrande en zich welhaast met ons leger zal vereenigen. Hy berigt dat hy twee stukken geschut vernield, zeventig dragten krygsbehoefsten onbruikbaar gemaakt en 200 muilezels opgebragt heeft en dat hy in staat is vyf honderd op te brengen. Hy heeft de neerlaag der twee bataljons voltooid, waarvan een gedeelte naar Loja en het andere naar Papaya gevlugt is. Het grootste gedeelte der uitrusting van den vjand is in onze handen gevallen of vernield.

"Daar de twee kompagnien, de grenadiers van het bataljon Cauca en de vierde van Caracas niets anders gedaan hebben dan den aanval te ondersteunen, zyn wy de overwinning geheel verschuldigd aan de 20 soldaten van Yaguachi, die twee bataljons Peruanen verslagen, byna al de artillerie van hun leger en eene menigte van hunne bagagien veroverd en boven alles hunne troepen volkomen gedemoraliseerd hebben.

"De kolonel Luque is nog niet by het leger teruggekomen, waardoor wy van de verdere behaalde voordeelen kunnen berigt worden. Het leger blijft steeds in aantogt om den vjand tot een gevecht te dwingen, indien hy den moed bezit. Van alle krygs-

gevangenen vernemen wy dat de Peruanen zich verschoonen willen en over den weg van Jiron zich van de regter Cordillies van Cuenca meester te maken, ten einde in die standpunten de inwoners shyd te kunnen veroustrusten en gemeenschap met Guayaquil te houden."

Ik heb het genoegen U dit alles ter kennis te brengen en verzoek om zoo schieljck mogelyk my de generale order van Z. E. te zenden, waarbij eere en prenten toegewezen worden aan de helden die zich het meest gekwetd hebben in dat toemjck gevecht.

Ik heb de eer te zyn,
JUAN ANTONIO TERAN.

Byzonderheden van den neerlaag, geleden door de Peruaansche armee, onder het bevel van Generaal Lamar, op den 27sten Feb. te Portete.

Republiek van Columbia.—Intendent-schap van het departement des Equators.—Quito den 2den Maart 1829.

Aan den Heer Gouverneur der provincie Imbaburo.

Z. E. de Opperbevelhebber van het Zuiden schryft mij onder dagteekening van Portete den 27sten Feb., hetgeen volgt:

Mijn Heer Generaal!
"Gelyk ik U gisteren schreef, vertrokken wy te 2 ure des namiddags met het leger, van Narancai en zonder ons gedurende den nacht optehouden, kwamen wy met het aanbreken van den dag alhier aan met drie bataljons en een eskadron. Hier stootten wy tegen de afdeeling van den Generaal Plaza, op eene zeer sterke standplaats; wy vielen dezelve hevig aan en ondervonden meer tegenstand dan wy verwacht hebben, doch na twee uren stuydens werd dezelve volkomen verslagen. De Generaal Plaza met bykans al zijne hoofd officieren, eenige minigte krygsbeheffen, &c. vielen in onze handen; kortom het Peruaansche leger is door eene beslissende overwinning geheel al vernield. Wy hebben vele gekwetsten bekomen, doch zeer weinig dooden. Over het algemeen hebben onze drie bataljons zich uitmuntend gedragen; maar de Generaal Flores die het leger heeft aangevoerd, heeft zich zeer onderscheiden.

"Ik ben bezig om de andere korpsen alhier te doen verzamelen ten einde met dezelve de krygsverrigtingen te kunnen vervolgen. Generaal Lamar beviudt zich in Jiron met vier bataljons en vyf eskadrons, zynde het overschot van zijne beirmagt, welke uit zeven duizend zeven honderd man bestaan heeft en binnen Columbia is gevallen. De overwinning van heden heeft byna den veldtocht ten einde gebragt."

Ik heb het genoegen U deze roemryke gebeurtenis mededeelen, &c.
IGNACIO TORRES.

FROM THE ST. CHRISTOPHER ADVERTISER.

London, Feb. 19.

The latest accounts from the seat of war, published in the *Glasgow Courier*, state, that the Russians had resumed offensive operations; and had attacked and carried, by storm the fortress of Kali, on the Danube, with a loss, on the part of the Turks, of 660 men, 5 standards, and 30 cannon. The Russians had also secured another post a few miles distant. By these operations the communication between the Turkish force at Widin and that at Silistria and Schumla, it was thought, would be cut off, to the advantage of the invaders.

FEBRUARY 21.

The German mail of this morning contains some articles relating to the position and proceedings of the armies in the north of Turkey. The plague has broken out at Jassy, but it is hoped that the intensely cold weather (25 deg. below zero) will check its ravages.— This cold suspended all operations, but the people of Bucharest are so much alarmed by the expectation of a visit from the Turks that the people of property are all leaving the town. The Russian army in Wallachia is 45,000 strong. Many changes are making in their chief officers, and count Pahlen, the governor, is recalled.— The negotiations for peace are still indirectly carrying on, but great difficulties interfere.

Prince Polignac the French Ambassador, who was arrived from Paris, had a long interview with the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen, to-day, which lasted until a few minutes before two o'clock, when the Cabinet Council assembled, and which was attended by nearly the whole of the Ministers. It did not break up until past four o'clock. This as well as the interview between his Grace, Lord Aberdeen and Prince Polignac, were the only topics of conversation in the city this afternoon; for up to this moment the public are still kept in the dark, as to the real object of the Prince's visit to the French capital.

FRANCE.

The *Monitor* has published a table of the produce of the French revenue for the year just expired. The receipts of 1828 present an increase, in round numbers, of 29,000,000 francs, or nearly a million and a quarter sterling over those of 1827. The *Times* takes the following comparative review of the principal items in the revenues of France and England:—The whole amount of the revenue of France for the year ending Jan. 1, 1829, is 988,023,000 francs, or about 37,500,000 sterling.— One was stated at 48,305,322 sterling. A large portion of this French revenue arises from direct imposts on land, houses, and professions. The same that year yielded 290,518,000 francs, or more than 11,500,000 sterling, while our assessed and direct taxes amounted only to 4,849,302, the former being nearly a third, and the latter not a tenth of the general produce of taxation in the respective countries. The customs of France present, of course, but an insignificant contribution compared with those of England, as her trade is proportionally less extensive—the produce of the revenue under this head in the former country being only 169,380,000 francs, or about 6,800,000 sterling, while in the latter it was 26,125,118 sterling. The stamps in France are more productive than in England; or, in other words, a proportionally greater taxation is levied under that head, the amount last year in the French budget being 182,168,000 francs, or more than 7,000,000 sterling, while in the English it was 6,666,363. The duties on wine, spirits, salt, tobacco, and other articles, which in England, would come under the head of excise, amounted in France last year to nearly 9,800,000 sterling, while our excise was 18,703,373. The post office revenue in the two countries did not much differ, being in France 30,550,000 francs, or about 1,230,000 sterling, and in England 1,400,000. There is one article in the French budget for a respectable sum, which we should be very glad to see not entirely forgotten in the annual returns of the English revenue—namely, upwards of 80,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000 sterling for the sale of wood and other produce of the domains of the Crown. It may be proper to add, that the French revenue for last year not only exceeds that of the previous year by upwards of a million sterling, but transcends the estimate of the Minister of Finance to a similar amount.

DEATH OF THE ROPE OF ROME.

Pope Della Genga died on the 10th inst. at Rome, after a reign of little more than five years. As these Pontifices are in general chosen by the cardinals (who blasphemously declare themselves inspired by the Holy Ghost in making their corrupt election!) with a view of having the see again vacant as soon as possible, their reigns have been always usually short, averaging on the whole not more than a dozen years. Della Genga was of a good, but decayed family, and remarkable for nothing but a little fanaticism, grafted upon great stupidity. He was born in 1780, and was consequently but in his 69th year. His health since his accession, was precarious, as it had been long before, which was in all probability the cause of his advancement, if the scandalous chronicle of Rome may be credited, he suffered severely in age from the consequences of youthful imprudence.

In his character as head of the Romish Church he did very little. He was much occupied in endeavouring to sow discord in the Netherlands, and to support the Jesuit power in France. His encyclical letters, and other official compositions were slovenly in style, and in canting spirit would have disgraced a conventicle of South-cothians. They were of course virulently hostile to the Bible. Why he took the name of Leo it is hard to say—that of Aisius would have been much more appropriate, so far as he was personally concerned; and if he assumed it in compliment to the most celebrated Pontiff of that title, it is impossible not to smile at the contrast thus forced upon us, between a solid and illiterate Padre, and one of the most accomplished scholars, and magnificent courtiers of his day. It is fair, however, to say, that Leo XII. though fond of money, was an honest man; he would be very rash who would give the same character to Leo X.

Who his successor is to be we have not heard conjectured. The German interest among the Cardinals wished, it is said, to appoint the Arch-Duke Rodolph, but as the Italians have a decided majority in the conclave, they will, in all probability, take care to return some decrepit dotard of their own side of the Alps.—*Standard*, Feb. 21.

Burke, the Murderer.—This miscreant's body was partially dissected, and exposed to public view for seven hours, in the hall of the College of Edinburgh, Thursday (Jan. 29). The Scotch papers say, that at least 24,000 people pressed in to witness this disgusting spectacle. The phrenologists, of course, are at work: they find out that he possessed the organs of destructiveness, secretiveness, and acquisitiveness, with much other rubbish of the same kind. The organ of benevolence also is fairly developed.

It is to be hoped that Burke will not be the only example of retributive justice arising out of the doctrine of the system of wholesale murder in Scotland. The lowest calculation admits that, within the short period of one year, 17 human beings were slaughtered by Burke and his associates, for the surgical shambles, just as calves or pigs are killed for the market. This calculation is believed to be considerably underrated; and it is suspected the public are far from knowing the full extent of these horrible transactions. But, taking the destruction of human life at the lowest estimate, it must be admitted that the conviction of one of the gang of fiends concerned in this infernal traffic is but a poor atonement to the laws and to society. That Burke was a monster, in whom the human form was united with a ferocity worse than that of a wild beast, cannot be denied; but, unfortunately for the character of human nature, he did not stand alone. Though his sanguinary depravity was so fierce and reckless, yet there was an organized system in his operations, and those of his associates, which showed that "science" had, somehow or other, mixed itself up with the most dreadful criminality that ever disgraced the name of man. It is not to be credited that the ignorant ruffians who were the instruments of this system could have murdered their victims so scientifically as to deceive, in every instance, the eyes of experienced surgeons and anatomists, and so perfectly as to convince them the bodies which they brought fresh from the scene of recent slaughter had died a natural death, that they should go on innocently encouraging the dreadful traffic by affording the highest "market price" for the "commodity," without thinking it necessary to ask any questions. If indeed, they were so deceived, they must be less intelligent in the "art of healing" than the wretches they patronised were in the "art of killing." It is impossible to say how long this novel mode of supplying the Scotch surgeons with the human subject might have gone on, unless an accident, or rather Providence, over-ruling guilt by apparent chance, had brought the foul deeds to light. At all event, society expects and justice demands, that all persons who have had any connection with those transaction should undergo such a judicial investigation as will satisfy the feelings of the country.—*Morning Herald*.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN HOLLAND.

A private letter from the Hague gives the following interesting account of the discovery of the remains of a Roman villa, if not of a town, in the vicinity of that place:

"I have visiting some curious excava-

tions at about 100 miles distance (hence, an account of which has been occupying most of the Dutch newspapers. The ground was purchased by the King some time ago, and about sixty labourers are engaged in digging out, and laying bare its antiquities. Alphenutz is the name of the spot. The quantity of urns, vases, rings, seals, lamps coins, and domestic instrument, which have been discovered is very great, and a Professor has been fixed on the spot to superintend the labours. His theory is, that the place was occupied by one large building; but it appeared to me very obviously a town or village, with remnants of houses of very various sizes, and I should think most probably it was overwhelmed not earlier than the fourth century, as many urns of the Lower Empire have been picked up. But the most interesting thing I observed was a human skeleton of a female, in the highest preservation, of which the Professor gives the following account:—

"The most extraordinary discovery of all is that of a skeleton, the uppermost half of which has been found perfect in its original position. It appears to be that of a female, and is lying with the head towards the east. The left arm is in a position with the hand upon the stomach, as if it were supporting a garment; the right hand rests upon the bosom. Upon the throat, between the clavicles, is a clothes clasp (*fibula*) of the shape commonly used by the Romans. On the left wrist is a double bracelet, and upon the breast two loose clasps were found.— The head and the elbows rest upon loose pieces of bricks. This discovery is the more remarkable, as the body lies within the circumference of the building, near to the best-preserved hypocaustum of the central parts. There are some slight indications that ash urns were also there.' The impression it left on my mind was, that it was the remains of some person of distinction, who had died a violent death—most probably by the fall of a building; and I am much inclined to think, from the sandy appearance of the soil, and the immense quantity of household ornaments daily dug out, that it was some Roman station, overflowed in the third or fourth century by one of these calamitous visitations which mark the history of Holland from immemorial time. The place was perhaps dependent on, or may have formed part of, the *Forum Adriani*, which Adrian is known to have established near the Hague, supposed close to the village of Voorburg, which is very near the ruins I have been mentioning. Your classical readers will not forget the account of that Batavian (Soranus) who lived at this period, and whose dexterity exalted him, having shot an arrow in the air, to follow it with another, and shatter it in pieces before it fell.

"A great number of the tiles which have been found among the ruins bear the inscription EX. GERM. INF. (Army of Lower Germany). Some pipeclay images have been also discovered, and a considerable number of the coins of Trojan and Adrian. The Professor (Reuvers) who has charge of the excavations, compares the buildings to some of the Roman villas in England.— He thinks that the symmetry of the whole evidence that it was originally only one extensive edifice, whose wings he imagines he has succeeded in tracing. Such it appeared not to me; for the ground is occupied by a great many small apartments, remains of baths, kitchens, and ovens. In a pit, filled with water, was found a large water cask, nearly perfect, covered with an outer case of clay; the pit was walled round with Roman tiles and bricks."—*London Paper*.